

City Acclaims 71st And 23d Infantry On Way to Camp

Regiments Leave Van Cortlandt Park for Training at Spartanburg

14th to Leave To-day Brooklyn Men Held Back a Day by Shortage of Trains

The 71st and 23d regiments of New York's Federalized National Guard are on their way to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Numbering in their ranks close to 4,000 sturdy sons of Manhattan and Brooklyn, the two regiments paraded through and to the heart of New York yesterday afternoon.

Both regiments, which have been at Van Cortlandt Park for several weeks, broke camp early yesterday morning. At 1:40 p. m. the 23d Regiment, led by Colonel Frank H. Norton, swung out of the park and marched to the 24th Street station on the subway, where four special trains took the soldiers to West Forty-second Street.

71st Starts in Half Hour
Half an hour later the 71st Regiment followed the Brooklyn men from the camp and were taken by subway trains as far as Fifty-ninth Street. There the veteran corps of the regiment, headed by Colonel Francis V. Greene, awaited them.

Headed by Colonel W. C. Bates, the 71st quickly fell into line and marched down Broadway to Fifty-seventh Street, then east to Fifth Avenue and down the avenue, which was gay overhead with flags and banners and thronged on either side by cheering thousands, as far as Twenty-third Street.

The 23d, as soon as the last man had detrained from the subway, marched through Madison Avenue to Forty-fourth Street and then over to Fifth Avenue, down which it, too, marched to Twenty-third Street.

Conspicuous in the crowd of men who watched the two regiments march past the Union League Club was former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew. He cheered the departing soldiers with all the enthusiasm of the man half his years who stood beside him.

Join at Twenty-third Street
At Twenty-third Street, where the regiments turned to the west to the West Twenty-third Street ferry, there was practically no break between the rear guard of the 71st and the head of the column of the 23d's men.

The 23d, which had sent 500 of its men some weeks back to join the 69th Regiment, when it became a part of the "Rainbow" Division, was joined at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street by 850 recruits who had been enlisted during the last few days. The new men were quickly absorbed by the ranks of the veterans, and few of the thousands who watched the men parade down Fifth Avenue knew that some were the greenest of rookies.

The city's leave-taking of the 71st was something more than merely waving the men goodbye, for it was the last it was to see of the regiment as the 71st. Upon its arrival at Spartanburg many of its members will be merged with other commands under the reorganization plans of the 27th Division.

During the forenoon, before camp was broken, Miss Giulia Morosini, daughter of the late Giovanni Morosini, the Italian banker, who has been the "good fairy" to the men of the 71st ever since they have been in camp, drove over from her home in Riverside and presented every officer of the regiment with a kit bag and a swaggy stick.

The 14th Regiment, Brooklyn, was to have left with the two other regiments yesterday, but word was received at its camp at Sheepshead Bay during the morning that the cars which were to take it to Spartanburg would not be ready until this morning.

Drafted Medical Students Sent Back to College From Camp Upton

Selective Service Now at Work in Its Full Meaning—Men Mustered Out of National Army are Reënlisted in the Reserve

(Staff Correspondence)

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Private Vincent W. Haight, medical reserve corps, will resume his interrupted studies in the college of Physicians and Surgeons on Monday morning. At the same time Leon V. Kier and Vincent J. McAliffe, until to-day enlisted men of the line in the National Army, will reappear among their erstwhile classmates in the Fordham University Medical School. In the days following one by one or dozen by dozen, as their cases are brought to the attention of the War Department, other medical students caught in the draft will be transferred to the medical reserve corps and immediately ordered back to earn their degrees.

Thus one of the most vexatious of all the unforeseen problems that arose with the actual operation of the selective service has at last been definitely and satisfactorily solved.

Brought Forth Protest
Arbitrary drafting of students in medical colleges brought forth a country-wide protest even before the "glory wheel" had spun at Washington. Far-sighted and clear-sighted laymen joined with the medical profession in a concerted move to conserve the valuable special knowledge which in the blind workings of the draft must have been wasted. In New York City Charles E. Hughes, chairman of the district board, became, so far as his official position would permit, a champion of the medical students' cause.

To his, as to many other of the great minds of the country, the merits of the arguments advanced in the students' behalf were plain.

In this world war military hospitals have been essentially repair shops where the wounded may be so patched and mended as again to be available for active service. Physicians and surgeons consequently have a more posi-

chance for service in France, Secretary Baker said, was unfounded. The men of depot regiments or battalions will be drawn as needed to fill up the gaps in the forces sent out of the line.

Protests against changing infantry regiments into machine gun contingents were characterized by the Secretary as absurd.

The suggestion has been made that the reorganization of the National Guard might be made unnecessary if the existing regiments were brought up to strength with recruits from the new National Army. That, said Secretary Baker, would defeat the purpose of putting a trained force of half a million men into the field at once.

It would mean that each regiment of the National Guard raised to war strength would be composed of at least two-thirds raw recruits.

The department intends to preserve the National Guard as a body of trained men for immediate use while the new National Army is being trained. Consequently, the National Guard regiments would have to be consolidated to bring them up to strength.

Altogether, Secretary Baker left few bright spots in Governor Gardner's protest.

As for separating men from the same localities, he said they would practically always remain at least in the same divisions, even if they were not in the same companies and regiments. Consolidation of regiments would necessarily mean that some existing bodies would disappear for the period of the war, but that was something for which he did not know an effective remedy. In the case of officers, he added, there would be neither suppression nor loss of rank.

Where regiments from different states are consolidated, the officers for the new regiment will be determined by seniority of commission, he explained. Those who lose commissions will be transferred to other commands, in some cases to the National Army, or be attached to their regiments as junior officers without loss of rank.

There was no discrimination against the National Guard, the Secretary said, as the same thing was being done in the reorganization of the regular army.

Fear that the designation of some organizations as depot regiments would mean that the men would not have a

tive military usefulness than ever before.

Casualties among surgeons, too, have been inordinately high, so to wipe out the medical crop of a year would be as good as a disaster to the army.

Despite the influence exerted for them, hundreds of medical students, if not thousands, have been sent to training camps. Now the War Department has finally resolved on a policy. A general order may soon be issued to cover all the cases, but in the mean time action is being taken on such as are brought individually to Washington's attention.

Haight, Kier and McAliffe sent telegrams to the War Department a week ago. To-day the reply came, through Adjutant General McCain.

The three were mustered out of the National Army and at once were re-enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps. As privates in this corps they received marching orders in this wise: "Go back to your classes and work harder than you've ever worked before. Learn as fast and as thoroughly as you can, for it may be necessary to call you to the colors at any hour."

Some Prefer Camp Life
But not all the drafted medical students are anxious after a taste of soldier life to return to their studies. It was remarked to-day by Lieutenant Earle Boothe, of the mustering staff, that a number of students, as well as hundreds of clerks and bookkeepers and accountants had displayed a tendency to misstate their civilian occupations.

"They seem to be afraid," said Lieutenant Boothe, "that they will be assigned to clerical or hospital duties, which will keep them out of the line. It has been far from easy to get the necessary 120 confessed clerks to operate the mustering office."

The first National Army enlisted man has won his commission at Princeton. Aaron Silk, of the 30th Field Artillery, now he is Second Lieutenant Silk, of the Engineering Section, O. R. C.

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3,000 More Leave For Front by Way Of Yaphank Camp

Second Contingent of Third
Draft Quota Acclaimed
by Thousands

France is one day nearer this morning for 3,000 more of the youths of Greater New York. Judging by their demeanor as they boarded trains at the Pennsylvania Station, took the ferries from Thirty-fourth Street or piled into the waiting cars at the Carleton Avenue yards, Brooklyn, the day when France becomes a reality cannot arrive "one moment too soon."

The men who left the city yesterday for Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, and constituted the second draft quota, approximately 2,500 more will join them to-day, making a total of about 8,500 men to join the National Army from New York in three days.

The Manhattan men to leave yesterday were drawn from Draft Boards 118 to 161. The men from 118 to 141 departed by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the remainder by the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

Brooklyn Sends 981
Brooklyn's contingent totalled 981, making nearly 2,000 men to leave that borough in the last two days. Among the Brooklyn men was a second contingent to join Draft Board 52, in Williamsburg. When the first of No. 52's men left a week ago a near-riot marked their departure, relatives—both men and women—clinging to the men and seeking to detain them long after the time for them to leave. Yesterday the members of the Local Board sent their men away in closed automobiles and had a large force of police reserves on hand to prevent any disturbance.

Practically every Manhattan board provided bands for the men. As the hour for departure drew near at both mobilization points the nearby streets became jammed with throngs of relatives and friends, the National Army men themselves and more brass bands than the average New Yorker knew existed, each trying to outdo the other.

It remained for the contingent leaving by way of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to provide the big thrill of the day. William J. McCarthy, of 221 East 101st Street, and James Bernie, who lives next door to McCarthy, just could not resist the chance to frolic a bit on the ferry. They dared each other to jump overboard. No sooner said than done. And no sooner had he been hauled back on board the boat by drunks than McCarthy did. They spent last night at the 71st Regiment armory as prisoners, but will probably manage the passage of the East River to-day without any attempt to see whether the water's fine or not.

Conspicuous among the departing men were Matthew J. Murray, of 458 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Risher, of 346 Fourteenth Street, the same borough. Both men are engaged to be married—in fact would have been married by now had it not been for the draft. Both agreed with their fiancées to postpone the event until they could bring back souvenirs from Berlin as wedding gifts.

All Carried Mascots
Practically every group of men carried a mascot of some kind. Manhattan Board 172 pinning its faith to a defiant white rooster, while C. Hoffman, a Brooklyn man, had a homing pigeon tucked under his arm which he promised to release the moment Yaphank was sighted.

To-day's contingent, which will make 45 per cent of the total draft in New York, will be drawn from the following local boards:

ENTRAIN PENNSYLVANIA STATION, 11 A. M.

ENTRAIN LONG ISLAND CITY, 10:30 A. M.

ENTRAIN LAFAYETTE AVENUE, 10 A. M.

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Private, a Prisoner, Weds in Colonel's Tent

Jersey Girl Takes Blame for
Overstay Leave—Honey-
moon in Company Street

CAMP EDGE, N. J., Sept. 29.—Miss Etna Jamison, of Cassville, N. J., was led to-day, crying bitterly, to the tent of Colonel Landon, commander of the 24 New Jersey Infantry. She had come to camp to marry Private Augustus Zein, of Company G. The prospective bridegroom was in the guard house for overstaying leave.

Miss Jamison explained tearfully that Zein had missed his train because she had taken so long to say goodbye. Colonel Landon sent one orderly for Zein and another for the chaplain and had the marriage ceremony performed at once. Then he lightened Zein's punishment, as he put it, to the extent that the freedom of the company street was granted to the happy couple for their honeymoon.

The regiment will leave to-morrow for Camp Anniston, Ala.

College Attendance Cut Down by War

Registration Shows Average Slump of 30 Per Cent in Big Universities

War has made big inroads on the colleges of the country, and the registrars' records show decreased figures where increases would be invariable under normal conditions. Registration is not yet complete even in those colleges which have opened, but the figures already show an average decrease in enrollment of fully 30 per cent in the big universities.

The decrease at Yale is reported at 30 per cent; at Harvard and Princeton, 40 per cent; at Dartmouth, 35; at Cornell, 30; Williams, 30; Brown, 30; Ames, 30; Purdue, 25; Kansas and Indiana, 20; Wisconsin, 19; Iowa, 12 1/2.

University of Chicago registration will not be in full force until to-morrow. At Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and other universities the figures are not available.

At Northwestern a decline of 10 per cent is recorded in the registration, although more than half the students are women. The medical and some of the other departments have not yet opened.

Not only in the registration, but in the curriculum, is the effect of the war manifest. Military courses are compulsory, credits for them are in many cases increased, and several universities have added courses on military topics and national service.

Most of the Yale undergraduates have been enrolled as "students of artillery" in the Reserve Officers' training camps or as students for enlistment examinations in the naval training unit. The French government has supplied the university with a battery of 75-millimetre guns, and Captain Dupont, of the French military mission, is at Yale helping to inaugurate the instructions at the new artillery armory.

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Seventh Wins Stump-Pulling Contest in Mud

General O'Ryan's Men Get
Real Taste of Trouble at
Camp Wadsworth

(Staff Correspondence)

CAMP WADSWORTH, S. C., Sept. 29.—In the muddest engagement known to the troops of Uncle Sam the gallant 27th Division met decisive defeat to-day. Right valiantly the Guardsmen from New York struggled against the overwhelming odds, but victory perched not upon their banners and they were driven into a walling retreat. The greater part of the evening was taken up in removing the stains of the battle.

The rain of the last three days has made the roads well nigh impassable and attempts at drill proved futile. The old 7th Regiment started out on a long hike to-day, and after a mile had been traversed the men were so worn out with pulling their feet out of the red paste that the march was abandoned. The same experience was true of the other organizations. The men felt that they were to have the day off, but when they returned to camp they found that they had the task of their young lives to perform.

The greater portion of the day's work was given over to stump-pulling. It was a tedious and a gigantic task. No stump-pulling machinery was available and the men were set to work with black and tackle. In all, 561 stumps were dragged from the gums of Mother Nature.

The spirit of competition entered into the stump-pulling affair, and soon regiment was vying with regiment for a record. The 1st Cavalry, the old 22d Engineers and the 2d, 12th, 3d and 7th regiments were the competitors. The 7th won the match, with 168 stumps to its credit.

To Begin Artillery Work
Brigadier General James L. Phillips, in command of the 27th Division in Major General O'Ryan's absence, announced to-day that he will soon begin artillery work on the new range. This range, which lies to the north of Camp Wadsworth, is two and a half miles wide and six miles long. The artillery work will be done with shrapnel and against real trenches at a distance of about four miles. The ground is rolling and marked with ridges, making it ideal for artillery indirect fire.

The engineers will construct trenches similar to those which will oppose them in Flanders. The artillery will be required to locate these trenches and destroy them. General Phillips would like to make use of a solid shot in a portion of the work, but there is too much danger. If possible the commander will secure the services of aeroplanes to reconnoiter and signal the hits as in actual warfare.

It was announced to-day that Colonel Charles L. Devolve, of the 1st Cavalry, which is soon to be made into a machine gun unit, is to be made commander of the divisional supply train, the military police, the ammunition train and the headquarters train. It

is likely that Lieutenant Colonel Cleveland C. Lansing, now commanding the ammunition train, will be second in command.

Private Charles Butler, of Troop A, 1st Cavalry, and Private Samuel A. Greenwood, of the 3d Heavy Artillery, have been ordered to report to the aviation school at Mineola, Long Island, to receive instructions as observers in aeroplane work.

Private Albert E. Harris, of Troop I, 1st Cavalry, has been ordered to report to the Camouflage camp of the 25th United States Engineers in American University Camp, Washington.

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